

Fiscal Service, Treasury

§ 356.2

APPENDIX D TO PART 356—DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

EXHIBIT A TO PART 356—SAMPLE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF TREASURY OFFERINGS TO THE PUBLIC

EXHIBIT B TO PART 356—SAMPLE AUTOCHARGE AGREEMENT TO DELIVER AND CHARGE FOR SECURITIES AWARDED IN DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AUCTIONS (SUBMITTER AND DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION)

EXHIBIT C TO PART 356—MINIMUM PAR AMOUNTS FOR FIXED-PRINCIPAL STRIPS

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 3102, *et seq.*; 12 U.S.C. 391.

SOURCE: 58 FR 414, Jan. 5, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Information

§ 356.0 Authority for sale and issue.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to issue United States obligations and to offer them for sale under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

§ 356.1 Applicability.

Unless otherwise specified in an offering announcement, the provisions in this part, including the appendices, govern the sale and issuance of all marketable Treasury securities and any other obligations issued by the Secretary that, by the terms of the offering announcement, are made subject to this part.

§ 356.2 Definitions.

In this part, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Accrued interest means an amount payable to the Department for such part of the next semiannual interest payment that represents interest income attributed to the period prior to the date of issue. (See appendix B, section I, paragraph C.)

Adjusted value means, for an interest component stripped from an inflation-indexed security, an amount derived by multiplying the semiannual interest rate by the par amount and then multiplying this value by 100 divided by the Reference CPI of the original issue date (or dated date, when the dated date is different from the original issue date). (See Appendix B, Section IV to this part, for an example of how to cal-

culate the adjusted value for interest components stripped from an inflation-indexed security.)

Auction means a bidding process by which the Department sells marketable Treasury securities to the public.

Autocharge agreement means a written agreement between a submitter and a depository institution or between a clearing corporation and a depository institution, acknowledged by a Federal Reserve Bank, which authorizes a Federal Reserve Bank to deliver securities awarded at auction to the book-entry account of the depository institution or, when authorized, to a TREASURY DIRECT account, and to charge a funds account of the depository institution for the settlement amount of the securities. (See exhibit B for a sample autocharge agreement between a submitter and a depository institution.)

Bid means an offer to purchase a stated par amount of securities, either competitively or noncompetitively, in an auction. An offer to purchase a stated par amount of securities submitted by a depository institution or dealer to fulfill a guarantee to sell a specified amount of securities at an agreed-upon price or a price fixed in terms of an agreed-upon standard is a bid of the depository institution or dealer and not a bid of a customer.

Bidder, as further defined in appendix A, means a person or an entity that bids either directly or through an entity authorized to submit bids for customers in an auction. In some cases, two or more persons or entities are considered to be one bidder based on their relationship or their actions in participating in an auction.

Bid-to-cover ratio means the total par amount of securities bid for by the public divided by the total par amount of securities awarded to the public. The bid-to-cover ratio excludes any bids or awards for accounts of foreign and international monetary authorities at Federal Reserve Banks and for the account of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Book-entry security means a security the issuance and maintenance of which are represented by an accounting entry or electronic record and not by a certificate. Treasury book-entry securities may generally be held in either

TRADES or in TREASURY DIRECT. (See § 356.3.)

Business day means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or other day on which the Federal Reserve Banks are not open for business.

Call means the redemption, pursuant to the terms specified in its offering announcement, of a security, in whole or in part, prior to maturity, at the option of the Secretary.

Clearing corporation means a clearing agency as defined in Section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(23)) that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules thereunder.

Competitive bid means a bid to purchase a stated par amount of securities at a specified yield or discount rate.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) means the monthly non-seasonally adjusted *U.S. City Average All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. (See appendix D.)

Corpus means the principal component of a stripped security and future callable semiannual interest payments, if any.

CUSIP means Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures.

CUSIP number means the unique identifying number assigned to each separate security issue and each separate STRIPS component. CUSIP numbers are provided by the CUSIP Service Bureau of Standard & Poor's Corporation.

Customer means a bidder on whose behalf a depository institution or dealer has been directed to submit or forward a competitive or noncompetitive bid for a specified amount of securities in a specific auction. Only depository institutions and dealers may submit or forward bids for customers, whether directly to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Bureau of the Public Debt, or through an intermediary depository institution or dealer.

Daily interest decimal means, for a fixed-principal security, the interest factor attributable to one day of an interest payment period per \$1,000 par amount.

Dated date means the date from which interest accrues. The dated date and issue date are the same except when the date from which interest accrues is prior to the issue date.

Dealer means an entity that is registered or has given notice of its status as a government securities broker or government securities dealer, pursuant to Section 15C(a)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Delivery and payment agreement means a written agreement between a clearing corporation and a submitter, acknowledged by a Federal Reserve Bank, authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank, with respect to securities awarded to the submitter for its own account, to deliver such securities to, and accept payment from, a depository institution acting on behalf of the clearing corporation pursuant to an acknowledged autocharge agreement.

Department means the United States Department of the Treasury.

Depository institution means:

(1) An entity described in section 19(b)(1)(A), excluding subparagraph (vii), of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(A)). Under section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act, the term *depository institution* includes:

(i) Any insured bank as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813 or any bank which is eligible to make application to become an insured bank under 12 U.S.C. 1815;

(ii) Any mutual savings bank as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813 or any bank which is eligible to make application to become an insured bank under 12 U.S.C. 1815;

(iii) Any savings bank as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813 or any bank which is eligible to make application to become an insured bank under 12 U.S.C. 1815;

(iv) Any insured credit union as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1752 or any credit union which is eligible to make application to become an insured credit union under 12 U.S.C. 1781;

(v) Any member as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1422; and

(vi) Any savings association (as defined in 12 U.S.C. 1813) which is an insured depository institution (as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. 1811, *et seq.*) or is eligible to apply to become an insured depository institution under such Act.

(2) Any agency or branch of a foreign bank as defined by the International Banking Act of 1978, as amended (12 U.S.C. 3101).

Discount means the difference between par and the price of the security, when the price is less than par.

Discount amount means the discount divided by 100 and multiplied by the par amount.

Discount rate, also referred to as “bank discount rate,” means an annualized rate of return to maturity on bills, expressed in percentage terms and based on a 360-day year. (See appendix B for formulas and examples.)

Federal Reserve Bank means a Federal Reserve Bank or a branch of a Federal Reserve Bank.

Funds account means a cash account maintained by a depository institution at a Federal Reserve Bank.

Index means the Consumer Price Index, which is used as the basis for making adjustments to principal amounts of inflation-indexed securities. (See appendix D.)

Index ratio means, for any particular date and any particular inflation-indexed security, the Reference CPI applicable to such date divided by the Reference CPI applicable to the original issue date (or dated date, when the dated date is different from the original issue date). (See appendix B, section I, paragraph B.)

Inflation-adjusted principal means, for an inflation-indexed security, the value of the security derived by multiplying the par amount by the applicable index ratio as described in appendix B, section I, paragraph B.

Interest rate means the annual percentage rate of interest paid on the par amount or the inflation-adjusted principal of a specific issue of notes or bonds. (See appendix B for methods and examples of interest calculations on notes and bonds.)

Intermediary means a depository institution or dealer that forwards bids for customers to another depository institution or dealer and not directly to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Bureau of the Public Debt.

Investment adviser means any person or entity that has investment discretion for the bids or positions of a person or entity not considered part of the

investment adviser under the bidder definitions in Appendix A of this part. Investment discretion includes determining what, how many, and when securities shall be purchased or sold. A person or entity managing investments for itself is not considered an investment adviser for such investments. Where a person is employed or supervised by an entity in connection with his activities as an investment adviser, such person is considered to be part of that entity.

Issue date means the date specified in the offering announcement on which a security is issued as an obligation of the United States, and from which interest normally begins to accrue.

Marketable security means a security that is negotiable and transferable, i.e., may be bought and sold in the secondary market.

Maturity date means the date specified in the offering announcement on which a security becomes due and payable, and ceases to earn interest.

Minimum to hold means the smallest amount of a security that will be issued to a bidder and may be held in any book-entry account. Unless otherwise stated in the offering announcement, the minimum to hold is the same as the minimum bid amount given in the offering announcement.

Multiple-price auction means an auction in which each successful competitive bidder pays the price equivalent to the yield or rate that it bid.

Multiple to hold means the smallest additional amount of a security that will be issued to a bidder and may be held in any book-entry account above the minimum to hold. Unless otherwise stated in the offering announcement, the multiple to hold is the same as the multiple to bid amount given in the offering announcement.

Noncompetitive bid means, for a single-price auction, a bid to purchase securities at the highest yield or discount rate of awards to competitive bidders. For a multiple-price auction, a noncompetitive bid means a bid to purchase securities at the weighted average yield or discount rate of awards to competitive bidders.

Par means a price of 100. (See appendix B.)

Par amount means the stated value of a security at original issuance.

Person means a natural person.

Premium means the difference between par and the price of the security, when the price is greater than par.

Premium amount means the premium divided by 100 and multiplied by the par amount.

Price means the price of a security as calculated using the formulas in appendix B.

Public offering means the par amount of securities offered to the public for purchase in an auction. For all bills except cash management bills, the public offering is the amount specified in the offering announcement, less securities awarded in the auction to the Federal Reserve Banks for the accounts of foreign and international monetary authorities (up to the amount of maturing securities held by such accounts). For notes, bonds, and cash management bills, the public offering is the same as the amount specified in the offering announcement.

Real yield means, for an inflation-indexed security, the yield based on the payment stream in constant dollars, i.e., before adjustment by the index ratio.

Reference CPI (Ref CPI) means, for an inflation-indexed security, the index number applicable to a given date. (See appendix B, section I, paragraph B.)

Reopening means the auction of an additional amount of an outstanding security.

Secretary means Secretary of the Treasury.

Security means a Treasury bill, note, or bond, each as described in this part, and any other obligation issued by the Secretary that, by the terms of the applicable offering announcement, is made subject to this part. Security includes an interest or principal component under the STRIPS program (see below).

Settlement means final and complete payment for securities awarded in an auction.

Settlement amount means the par amount of securities awarded less any discount amount and plus any premium amount and/or any accrued interest. For inflation-indexed securities, the settlement amount also includes

any inflation adjustment when such securities are reopened or when the dated date is different from the issue date.

Single-price auction means an auction in which all successful bidders pay the same price regardless of the yields or rates they each bid.

STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) means the Department's program under which eligible securities are authorized to be separated into principal and interest components, and transferred separately. These components are maintained in book-entry accounts, and transferred, in TRADES.

Submitter means the person or entity submitting bids directly to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Bureau of the Public Debt for its own account, for the account of others, or both. The only submitters that are permitted to submit bids for the account of others are depository institutions and dealers.

Tender means the document or computer transmission submitted to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Bureau of the Public Debt by which a bidder bids for securities.

TINT means an interest component from a stripped security.

TRADES means the Treasury/Reserve Automated Debt Entry System.

TREASURY DIRECT means the TREASURY DIRECT Book-Entry Securities System. (See 31 CFR part 357, subpart C.)

Weighted average means the average of the yields or discount rates at which securities are awarded to competitive bidders weighted by the par amount of securities allotted at each yield or discount rate.

Yield, also referred to as "yield to maturity," means the annualized rate of return to maturity on a fixed-principal security expressed as a percentage. For an inflation-indexed security, yield means the real yield. (See appendix B.)

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